

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

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SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	1	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
08/063,734	063,734 05/20/93 SIMONE		С <u>\$4264.0000Р00</u> EXAMINER	
,			SHINGAL	
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DICKSTEIN, S	SHAPIRO & MO	PRIN	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2101 L ST., I WASHINGTON,				5
MHOUTIAG LOIA,	DC 20037		2311	
			DATE MAILED:	24.245.45.4
is is a communication from the DMMISSIONER OF PATENTS	e examiner in charge of S AND TRADEMARKS	your application.		01/13/94
This application has bee	on overnleied	Responsive to communication filed on		This action is made final
ins application has bee	en examined	Hesponsive to communication filed on		This action is made linar.
hortened statutory perio	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• –	• ••	days from the date of this letter.
lure to respond within the	e period for response	will cause the application to become abando	ned. 35 U.S.C.	133
t I THE FOLLÖWIN	G ATTACHMENT(S)	ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:		
/	nces Cited by Examir		e Patent Drawing, P	TO-948.
	ed by Applicant, PTC			oplication, Form PTO-152.
5. Information on I	low to Effect Drawing	Changes, PTO-1474. 6		·
t II SUMMARY OF	ACTION			
	_			is
1. Claims	1-			are pending in the application
Of the ab	ove, claims		ε	re withdrawn from consideration
_		,		·
2. Claims				have been cancelled.
3. Claims				are allowed.
	A			is
4. LL Claims				are rejected.
5. Claims		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	45	are objected to.
6. Claipes			are subject to restr	iction or election requirement.
- 5				
7. LLY This application	nas been filed with in	formal drawings under 37 C.F.R. 1.85 which	are acceptable for e	examination purposes.
8. Formal drawing	s are required in resp	onse to this Office action.		
		have been an about as		055 404 115 115
are ☐ accept	or substitute drawings table. I not accents	have been received on ble (see explanation or Notice re Patent Dray	Under 37 ving. PTO-948)	U.F.H. 1.84 these drawings
·		e sheet(s) of drawings, filed on	_	en 🔲 approved by the
		caminer (see explanation).	(
11. The proposed of	Irawing correction, file	ed on, has been 🔲 a	pproved. 🛘 disap	proved (see explanation)
12. Acknowledgme	nt is made of the clair	n for priority under U.S.C. 119. The certified (copy has D been	received not been received
-		serial no; filed	• •	
Deen med ti	n parent application, :		UII	
		in condition for allowance except for formal n		as to the merits is closed in
accordance with	h the practice under t	ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.	€"	
14. Other				

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1, line 20, lacks antecedent basis for "said plurality of individuals".

35 U.S.C. § 101 reads as follows:

"Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefore, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title".

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter -- in particular, a method of doing business.

Claims reciting a method of doing business do not fall within the statutory classes set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 101. See Hotel Security Checking Co. v. Lorraine Co. 160 Fed. 467 (1908), In re Wait, 24 USPQ 88 (CCPA 1934), Loew's Drive-In Theatres v. Park-In Theatres Inc., In re Patton, 53 USPQ 376 (CCPA 1942), 81 USPQ 149 (Court of Appeals, 1st Circuit, 1949), and Ex parte Murray, 9 USPQ 2d 1819 (PTO Bd. Pat. App. & Int'f., 1988).

The present set of claims populated with steps or means, stated and repeated in various levels of detail, for performing functions which clearly comprise a method of doing business. Some

examples follow:

gathering information, receiving and storing information, assigning weight values for each information, assigning weight values for each information, determining a total value, comparing each information and providing suggestion and a level of insurance risk.

These are functions normally performed by a insurance sales agent and thus may be characterized as a method of doing business.

The nominal recitation of "computer" and "memory" does not render the claims statutory in view of Exparte Akamatsu, 22 USPQ 1915 (1992) and Gottschalk, Commr. Pats.v. Benson, 175 USPQ 673 (1972).

It is the position of the examine that, considering the widespread use of computers to perform business functions, the nominal recitation of a computer to perform a business functions, the nominal recitation of a computer to perform a business function fails to define a "specific apparatus distinct from other apparatus capable of performing the identical functions" (as required by Walter). The nominal recitation of a computer may rule out preemption with respect to a "pencil and paper" mode of performing business, but leaves intact the issue of "practical pre-emption" (as defined by Benson).

More in general, in evaluating whether a case recites a statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101, "the claimed invention, as a whole, must be evaluated for what it is", <u>In re</u>

.):

Sarker, 200 USPQ 132. As paraphrased in <u>In re Abele</u>, "The goal is to answer the question 'What did the applicant's invent?'". Resolving these basic inquired "careful interpretation of each claim in light of its supporting disclosure". <u>In re Johnson</u>, 200 USPQ at 208. It is apparent from the specification of the present application that the inventive premise resides in a business instrument or technique.

Recitation of a computer should not shroud the issue of this case. General purpose computers are simply tools in performing a business function in the same genre as pencil, paper, handheld calculator, etc. On this basis, examiner respectfully submits that the recitation of a computer in a claim should be treated in the same light as these other "de-mystified" business tools.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. § 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by DeTore et al. (4,975,840).

As pr claim 1, DeTore et al. discloses a method and apparatus for evaluating a potentially insurable risk comprising gathering information pertaining to individual's lifestyle, health and medical test and storing this information (col. 4, lines 24-35). Each of the information is assigned a weighted value that

represents a level of insurance risk (col. 2, lines 1-14). The gathered information is compared with a predefined suggestion and providing a message containing the suggestion (col. 2, lines 31-38 and col. 21 and 22, "Treatment" section and col. 35 and 36) and provide an analysis of the level-of insurance risk (col. 18, lines 23-32).

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The cited prior discloses various methods and apparatus for finding a certain future liability of uncertain value and its cost.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gita Shingala whose telephone number is (703) 305-9777.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3800.

GS/hh January 12, 1994 ROY N. ENVALL, JR Supervisory Patent Examiner Group 2300